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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP93/01993 (22) International Filing Date: 8 July 1993 (08.07.93) (30) Priority data: 914,306 17 July 1992 (17.07.92) US (60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 914,306 (CIP) Filed on 17 July 1992 (17.07.92) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA N.V. [BE/BE]; Turnhoutseweg 30, B-2340 Beerse (BE).		(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : LEYSEN, Josepha, Ed- uarda, Maria, Francisca [BE/BE]; Herfstdreef 4, B-2360 Oud-Turnhout (BE). VAN DAELE, Georges, Henri, Paul [BE/BE]; Kongostraat 156, B-2300 Turnhout (BE). (74) Agent: QUAGHEBEUR, Luc; Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Patent Department, Turnhoutseweg 30, B-2340 Be- erse (BE). (81) Designated States: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: 4-AMINO-N-(4-METHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL)-2-METHOXYBENZAMIDES <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="text-align: right;">(I)</div>		
(57) Abstract <p>Piperidinyl substituted benzamides of formula (I) the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof and the stereoisomeric forms thereof, wherein R¹ is hydrogen or halo; R² is halo; R³ is hydrogen or halo; R⁴ and R⁵ each independently are hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl or haloC₁₋₄alkyl; and the group NR⁴R⁵ may also be azido, Alk is C₂₋₄alkanediyl; pharmaceutical compositions containing said compounds of formula (I) as active ingredient; use of said compounds as a medicine; process of preparing said compounds; compounds of formula (I) containing a radioactive isotope; process of marking 5HT₂-receptor sites; and process for imaging an organ are disclosed.</p>		

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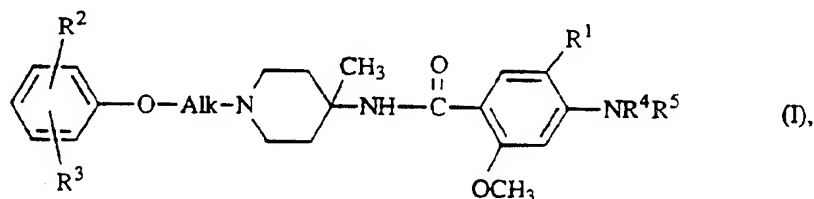
5 4-amino-N-(4-methyl-4-piperidiny)-2-methoxybenzamides

Background of the invention

- 10 In US-4,962,115 there are described N-(3-hydroxy-4-piperidiny)benzamide derivatives having gastro-intestinal motility stimulating activity. In JP-A-2-104572 there are also described benzamide derivatives having digestive tract hypergic action. EP-A-0,278,173 discloses the use of heterocyclic derivatives of among others which are benzoic acid, acting as 5HT₃-antagonists for treating depression.
- 15 The present compounds differ structurally and show unexpectedly high affinity as ligands for the 5HT₂-receptor, yielding strong and specific 5HT₂-antagonism.

Description of the invention

20 The present invention is concerned with compounds having the formula



the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof and the stereoisomeric forms thereof, wherein

- 25 R¹ represents hydrogen or halo;
 R² represents halo;
 R³ represents hydrogen or halo;
 R⁴ and R⁵ each independently represent hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl or haloC₁₋₄alkyl;
 the group NR⁴R⁵ may also be azido; and
- 30 Alk represents C₂₋₄alkanediyl.

In the foregoing definitions and hereinafter halo defines fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo; C₁₋₄alkyl defines straight and branch chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals having 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl,

- 35 1-methylethyl, 2-methylpropyl and the like; C₂₋₄alkanediyl defines bivalent straight

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or branch chained hydrocarbon radicals containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms such as, for example, 1,2-ethanediyl, 1,3-propanediyl, 1,4-butanediyl and the branched isomers thereof.

- 5 The term "stereochemically isomeric forms" as used hereinbefore and hereinafter defines all the possible stereoisomeric forms which the compounds of formula (I) may possess. Unless otherwise mentioned or indicated, the chemical designation of compounds denotes the mixture of all possible stereochemically isomeric forms, said mixtures containing all diastereomers and enantiomers of the basic molecular
10 structure. More in particular, stereogenic centers may have the R- or S- configuration. The present invention clearly intends to embrace in its scope both the individual stereochemically isomeric forms as well as mixtures thereof. It has to be understood that, when mixtures of enantiomers are present, they may be separated according to classical resolution methods, e.g. by fractional
15 crystallization of their acid addition salts with a suitable chiral acid or by the separation by chromatography using a chiral phase.

- The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts as mentioned hereinabove comprise the therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt forms which the
20 compounds of formula (I) are able to form. Said salts can conveniently be obtained by treating the base form of the compounds of formula (I) with appropriate acids such as inorganic acids, for example, hydrohalic acid, e.g. hydrochloric, hydrobromic and the like acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like; or organic acids, such as, for example, acetic, hydroxyacetic, propanoic, 2-hydroxypropanoic, 2-oxopropanoic, ethanedioic, propanedioic, butanedioic, (Z)-2-butenedioic, (E)-2-butenedioic, 2-hydroxybutanedioic, 2,3-dihydroxybutanedioic,
25 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, 4-methylbenzenesulfonic, cyclohexanesulfamic, 2-hydroxybenzoic, 4-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic and the like acids. Conversely the salt form can be
30 converted by treatment with alkali into the free base form. The term acid addition salt also comprises the hydrates and solvent addition forms which the compounds of formula (I) are able to form. Examples of such forms are e.g. hydrates, alcoholates and the like.
- 35 Interesting compounds are those compounds of formula (I) wherein R^4 and R^5 are hydrogen or wherein the group NR^4R^5 represents azido.

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Particular compounds within the invention are those compounds wherein R² and R³ are positioned in the 2- and 4-position of the phenoxy moiety; such compounds having more in particular a R² which is 4-fluoro; and/or wherein Alk is 1,3-propanediyl.

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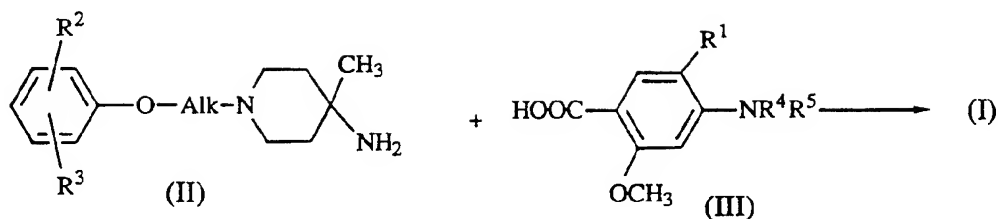
Particularly interesting compounds are those wherein R¹ represents a halo.

Preferred compounds are :

- 4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-iodo-
 10 2-methoxybenzamide;
 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-
 2-methoxybenzamide;
 4-amino-5-bromo-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-
 2-methoxybenzamide;
 15 4-amino-N-[1-[3-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-
 5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide;
 4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-2-methoxy-
 benzamide;
 20 4-azido-5-chloro-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-
 2-methoxybenzamide;
 4-azido-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-iodo-
 2-methoxybenzamide;
 4-azido-5-bromo-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-2-
 methoxybenzamide, and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.

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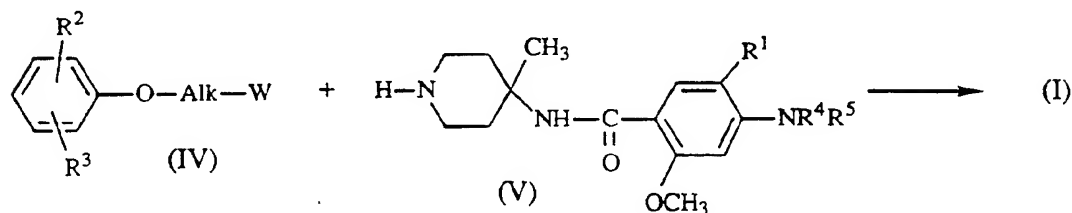
According to a further feature of this invention processes for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) are provided. The compounds of formula (I) may generally be prepared following art-known N-acylation procedures. For example, an intermediate of formula (II) is acylated with a carboxylic acid of formula (III), or
 30 a suitable reactive functional derivative thereof such as an acyl halide, symmetric or mixed anhydride and the like derivatives. Said reactive functional derivatives may be prepared following art-known methods and may be generated in situ, or if desired, be isolated and further purified before reacting these with intermediate (II). Alternatively, the intermediates (II) and (III) may be coupled in the presence of a
 35 suitable reagent, capable of forming amides, e.g. dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide, 1,1'-carbonylbis[1H-imidazole], and the like reagents.



In the above and each of the following reaction schemes R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and 5 Alk are defined as hereinabove under formula (I) unless otherwise mentioned.

Said N-acylation reaction may conveniently be carried out by stirring the reactants, preferably in a suitable reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane; an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. methylbenzene; an ether, e.g. tetrahydrofuran; and the like. The water or acid that is liberated during the course of the reaction may be removed from the reaction mixture by art-known procedures such as, for example, azeotropical distillation, salt formation and the like methods. In order to pick up the acid which may be set free during the reaction a suitable base such as, for example, N,N-diethylethanamine, pyridine or N,N-dimethyl-4-aminopyridine may be added. Further, in order to enhance the rate of the reaction, said acylation reaction may advantageously be conducted at an elevated temperature, in particular the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

The compounds of formula (I) may also be prepared by N-alkylating an
intermediate of formula (V) with a reagent of formula (IV).



In formula (IV) W represents an appropriate reactive leaving group such as, for example, a halo, e.g. chloro, or a sulfonate, e.g. 4-methylbenzenesulfonate. Said N-alkylation can preferably be carried out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. methylbenzene; an alcohol, e.g. 1-butanol; a ketone, e.g. 4-methyl-2-pentanone; an ether, e.g. tetrahydrofuran; a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide; or a mixture of such solvents; at a

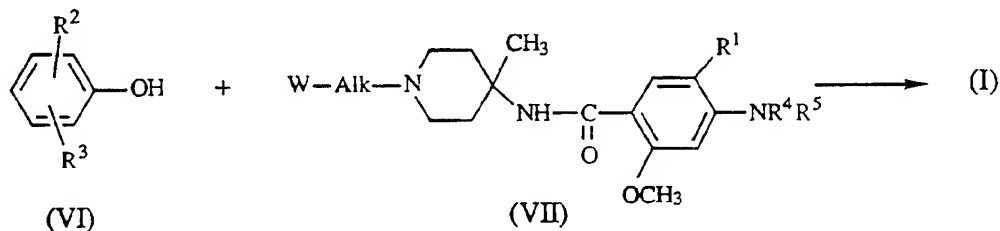
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temperature ranging from room temperature up to the boiling point of the reaction mixture. An appropriate base such as, for example, sodium or potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, *N,N*-diethylethanamine, may optionally be added to pick up the acid which is formed during the course of the reaction.

5

Still another procedure to prepare compounds of formula (I) is using an art-known *O*-alkylation procedure of a phenol of formula (VI), with an alkylating reagent of formula (VII). Said *O*-alkylation reaction is preferably carried out in reaction conditions which are similar to those used in the reaction of (IV) with (V).

10



The compounds of formula (I) may also be prepared by methylating the corresponding 2-hydroxybenzamide analogues.

15

The compounds of formula (I) may also be converted into each other following art-known functional group transformation procedures.

- a) The compounds of formula (I), wherein R^4 and R^5 are hydrogen can be transformed into compounds, wherein NR^4R^5 represents azido by reacting the compounds wherein R^4 and R^5 are hydrogen, with nitrous acid, thus forming an intermediate diazonium derivative, which is subsequently reacted with an azide, e.g. sodium azide. Said reaction can be performed by stirring the reactants in an appropriate reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, water, an alcohol e.g. methanol or ethanol; an ether, e.g. tetrahydrofuran; optionally in the presence of an acid such as, for example hydrochloric, hydrobromic, acetic or propanoic acid.
- b) The compounds of formula (I), wherein R^4 and/or R^5 are hydrogen can be transformed into compounds, wherein R^4 and/or R^5 are C_{1-4} alkyl by art-known *N*-alkylation methods.
- c) The compounds of formula (I) wherein R^1 is chloro, bromo or iodo; may be converted into compounds wherein R^1 is hydrogen following art-known hydrogenolysis procedures, i.e. by stirring and, if desired, heating the starting compounds in a suitable reaction-inert solvent in the presence of hydrogen and an appropriate catalyst such as, for example, palladium-on-charcoal and the like

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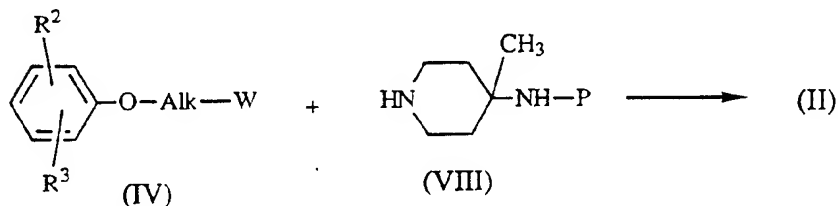
catalysts. The addition of a suitable base, such as, for example calcium oxide, potassium acetate or N,N-diethylethanamine and the like may be appropriate.

- d) The compounds of formula (I), wherein R^1 is hydrogen, can be converted into compounds wherein R^1 is halo, using art-known halogenation procedures. Said
- 5 halogenation can be performed by stirring the compounds of formula (I), wherein R^1 is hydrogen, with a halogen, e.g. bromine or chlorine, in an appropriate solvent such as for example water, an organic acid, e.g. acetic acid and the like. Optionally a catalyst can be used which may be iron, ferric chloride, ferric bromide and the like. Often a base can be applied to pick up the acid that is formed during the
- 10 course of the reaction. Said halogenation procedure can also be performed with N-halo-amides, e.g. N-chloro-succinimide or N-bromo-succinimide, in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, acetonitrile or an ether, e.g. 1,4-dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like.
- e) The compounds of formula (I) wherein R^1 is halo can be converted into each
- 15 other using art-known halogen exchange reactions.

The intermediates used in the above reactions can be prepared by methods described hereinafter or art-known methods. For instance, the intermediates of formula (II) may be prepared by reacting an appropriately protected piperidine

20 derivative of formula (VIII) with an intermediate of formula (IV) according to the procedure described hereinabove for the reaction of intermediate (IV) with (V); and subsequent deprotection. The protective group P may for example be a C_{1-4} alkylcarbonyl group, which can be hydrolyzed according to art-known hydrolysis procedures.

25



- The intermediates of formula (III), wherein R^1 is halo, can be prepared by halogenating an amino-2-methoxy benzoic acid derivative, using the same
- 30 halogenation methods as described hereinabove.

The compounds of the present invention are highly specific 5HT₂-receptor antagonists as is demonstrated in the pharmacological example 7. Due to said pharmacological activity the compounds of the present invention are useful in the

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treatment of a variety of conditions which are related to the excessive release of serotonin. Furthermore, the compounds of the present invention have a stronger peripheral than central pharmacological activity. Hence, they are useful in blocking serotonin-induced contractions of bronchial tissues and of blood vessels, arteries as well as veins (as is demonstrated in pharmacological example 8). Furthermore, 5HT₂-antagonists reportedly are effective in combatting psychoses, aggressive behaviour, anxiety, depression and migraine.

In view of their useful pharmacological properties, the subject compounds may be formulated into various pharmaceutical forms for administration purposes. Said pharmacological forms or compositions are deemed novel and consequently constitute another aspect of the present invention. Also the preparation of said compositions constitutes a further aspect of the present invention. To prepare the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, an effective amount of the particular compound, in acid addition salt or base form, as the active ingredient is combined in intimate admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which may take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration. These pharmaceutical compositions are desirably in unitary dosage form suitable, preferably, for administration orally, rectally, percutaneously, or by parenteral injection. For example, in preparing the compositions in oral dosage form, any of the usual pharmaceutical media may be employed, such as, for example, water, glycols, oils, alcohols and the like in the case of oral liquid preparations such as suspensions, syrups, elixirs and solutions; or solid carriers such as starches, sugars, kaolin, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like in the case of powders, pills, capsules and tablets. Because of their ease in administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit form, in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. For parenteral compositions, the carrier will usually comprise sterile water, at least in large part, though other ingredients, for example, to aid solubility, may be included. Injectable solutions, for example, may be prepared in which the carrier comprises saline solution, glucose solution or a mixture of saline and glucose solution. Injectable suspensions may also be prepared in which case appropriate liquid carriers, suspending agents and the like may be employed.

The compounds of the present invention therefore may be used as medicines against above-mentioned conditions. Said use as a medicine or method of treatment comprises the administration of a compound of formula (I), a pharmaceutically

acceptable salt or a stereoisomer thereof in an amount, effective to overcome said serotonin mediated conditions. In general it is contemplated that an effective amount would range from 0.1 to 100 mg/kg body weight and particularly from 1 to 20 mg/kg body weight. It is evident that said effective amount may be lowered or
5 increased depending on the response of the treated subject and/or depending on the evaluation of the physician prescribing the compounds of the instant invention.

Due to their high degree of specificity to the 5HT₂-receptor, the compounds of formula (I) as defined above, are also useful to mark or identify receptors, in particular 5HT₂-receptors. To this purpose, the compounds of the present
10 invention need to be labelled, in particular by replacing, partially or completely, one or more atoms in the molecule by their radioactive isotopes. Examples of interesting labelled compounds are those compounds wherein R¹ is a radioactive halogen atom. In principle, any compound of formula (I) containing a halogen
15 atom is prone for radiolabelling by replacing the halogen atom by a suitable isotope. Suitable halogen radioisotopes to this purpose are radioactive iodides, e.g. ¹²²I, ¹²³I, ¹²⁵I, ¹³¹I; radioactive bromides, e.g. ⁷⁵Br, ⁷⁶Br, ⁷⁷Br and ⁸²Br, and radioactive fluorides, e.g. ¹⁸F. The introduction of a radioactive halogen atom can
20 be performed by a suitable exchange reaction or by using the procedures as described hereinabove to prepare halogen derivatives of formula (I). Preferred labelled compounds are those compounds of formula (I), wherein R¹ is a radioactive halo atom, especially ¹²³I, ¹²⁵I, ⁷⁵Br, ⁷⁶Br, ⁷⁷Br or ¹⁸F.

Another interesting form of radiolabelling is the substitution of a hydrogen atom by
25 a tritium atom or by substituting a carbon atom by a ¹¹C-atom. Introducing such a ¹¹C-atom is conveniently carried out by N-alkylating a compound of formula (I), wherein R⁴ and/or R⁵ are hydrogen using a ¹¹C-labelled alkylating reagent, or by O-alkylating the 2-hydroxybenzamide analogues using a ¹¹C-labelled alkylating
30 reagent.

Hence, said radiolabelled compounds of formula (I) can be used in a process of specifically marking 5HT₂-receptor sites in biological material. Said process comprises the steps of (a) radiolabelling a compound of formula (I), (b) administering this radiolabelled compound to biological material and subsequently
35 (c) detecting the emissions from the radiolabelled compound. The term biological material is meant to comprise every kind of material which has a biological origin.

More in particular this term refers to tissue samples, plasma or body fluids but also to animals, specially warm-blooded animals, or parts of animals such as organs.

The radiolabelled compounds of formula (I) are also useful as agents for screening whether a test compound has the ability to occupy or bind to a 5HT₂-receptor site.

- 5 The degree to which a test compound will displace a compound of formula (I) from the 5HT₂-receptor site will show the test compound ability as either an agonist, an antagonist or a mixed agonist/antagonist of a 5HT₂-receptor.

- When used in in vivo assays, the radiolabelled compounds are administered in an appropriate composition to an animal, especially a warm-blooded animal, and the
10 location of said radiolabelled compounds is detected using imaging techniques, such as, for instance, Single Photon Emission Computered Tomography (SPECT) or Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and the like. In this manner the distribution of 5HT₂-receptor sites throughout the body can be detected and organs containing 5HT₂-receptor sites such as, for example, the brain, can be visualized
15 by the imaging techniques mentioned hereinabove. This process of imaging an organ by administering a radiolabelled compound of formula (I), which bind to the 5HT₂-receptor sites and detecting the emissions from the radioactive compound also constitutes an aspect of the present invention.

- 20 The (radioactive) compounds of formula (I), especially the compounds containing an azidogroup can also be used in photoaffinity labelling and affinity chromatography.

- In photoaffinity labelling, the marker, containing a photo-sensitive azido group, is bound covalently by irradiating the receptor/marker complex with UV-light. This
25 irradiation induces the photolytical decomposition of the azidogroup, thus creating highly reactive radicals, which bind the marker covalently to the receptor. This irreversible covalent bond between the receptor and its radioactive marker allows characterization and detection of the receptor. What is more, this technique allows for the identification of the actual ligand binding site on the receptor.

- 30 In affinity chromatography the marker is first bound, preferably in a covalent way, to a solid support, which then is used as a stationary phase for chromatographic purification of the receptor to which the marker specifically binds. Said chromatographic purification can be performed by passing a solution, containing the receptor, through a column of the marked stationary phase. The receptor is
35 selectively removed from the solution by retention on the stationary phase and can subsequently be eluted by passing another solution, containing the marker, through the column.

The application of the compounds of formula (I) in the above described techniques constitutes a further aspect of the present invention.

- 5 The following examples are intended to illustrate and not to limit the scope of the present invention.

Experimental part

A. Preparation of the intermediates

10 Example 1

- a) A mixture of 18.5 g of N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]acetamide and 310 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid was stirred and refluxed for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled and concentrated to a volume of about 100 ml. While cooling, the concentrate was treated with sodium hydroxide to pH 14. The product was extracted with dichloromethane. The extract was dried, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃ : CH₃OH(NH₃) 96:4 by volume). The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the hydrochloride salt in 2-propanol. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from 2-propanol, yielding, after drying in vacuo at 60°C, 6.4 g (29%) of 1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinamine dihydrochloride monohydrate; mp. 161.0°C (interm. 1).
- b) A mixture of 35.84 g of 1-(3-chloropropoxy)-4-fluorobenzene, 33 g of N-(4-methyl-4-piperidinyl)acetamide monohydrochloride, 54 ml of N,N-diethylethanamine, 0.1 g of potassium iodide and 1000 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide was stirred and heated for 1.5 hours at 70°C. The reaction mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was taken up in a sodium carbonate solution in water and the product was extracted with dichloromethane. The extract was washed successively twice with water, twice with a sodium carbonate solution in water and again with water, dried, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃ : CH₃OH 95:5 by volume). The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was crystallized from 2,2'-oxybispropane. The product was filtered off and dried in vacuo at 50°C, yielding 20.93 g of N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]acetamide; mp. 103.4°C (interm. 2).
- c) A solution of 19 g of N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]acetamide hydrochloride in 400 ml of methanol was hydrogenated at normal pressure and at

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room temperature with 5 g of palladium-on-charcoal catalyst 10%. After the calculated amount of hydrogen was taken up, the catalyst was filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated, yielding 11.8 g of N-[4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]acetamide hydrochloride; mp. 230-233°C (interm. 3).

- 5 d) To a stirred and hot (60-70°C) mixture of 36 g of 4-methyl-1-(phenylmethyl)-4-piperidinol and 15 ml of acetonitrile were added dropwise 55 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid while cooling. After complete addition, stirring was continued for 20 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured on crushed ice. The whole was neutralized with potassium carbonate and then strongly alkalinized with
10 a potassium hydroxide solution 15%. The free base was extracted with ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase was saturated with potassium hydroxide and extracted again with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were dried, filtered and evaporated. The semi-solid residue was triturated in 1,1'-oxybisethane and filtered. To the filtrate was added 2-propanone until a clear solution was obtained. Then gaseous
15 hydrogen chloride was introduced into it. The precipitated solid salt was filtered off and recrystallized from 2-propanol, yielding 21.5 g of N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]acetamide hydrochloride; mp. 288-289°C (interm. 4).

Example 2

- 20 To a stirred and heated (25°C) solution of 5 g of 4-amino-2-methoxy benzoic acid in 75 ml of 1,4-dioxane were added 6.9 g of grinded 1-iodo-2,5-pyrrolidinedione. The mixture was stirred in an oil bath at 105°C for 3 hours. After the addition of 300 ml of water, the crystallized product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4.3 g (48.9%) of 4-amino-5-iodo-2-methoxybenzoic acid; mp. 180.6°C (interm. 5).

25

B. Preparation of the final compounds

Example 3

- To a stirred solution of 3.5 g of intermediate (5) in 40 ml of dichloromethane were added dropwise 1.3 g of N,N-diethylethanamine at a temperature <5°C. After
30 stirring for 10 minutes, 1.3 g of ethyl carbonochloridate were added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at <5°C and a solution of 2.7 g of intermediate (1) in 35 ml of dichloromethane was added at 10°C. After stirring overnight at room temperature, the mixture was washed with water, NaOH 5% and water, dried, filtered off and evaporated. The oily residue was crystallized from
35 acetonitrile and water. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 2.05 g (37.8%) of 4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-iodo-2-methoxybenzamide; mp. 143.5°C (comp. 1).

In a similar manner there were also prepared :

4-amino-5-chloro-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidiny]-2-methoxybenzamide; mp. 118.0°C (comp. 2);

4-amino-5-bromo-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidiny]-2-methoxybenzamide; mp. 139.7°C (comp. 3); and

4-amino-N-[1-[3-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidiny]-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide; mp. 156.9°C (comp. 4).

Example 4

10 A solution of 5 g of compound (3), 100 ml of methanol and 2 g of calciumoxide was hydrogenated with 2 g of palladium-on-charcoal catalyst 10%. After hydrogenation was completed, the catalyst was filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by HPLC [$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{NH}_3)$: CH_3OH : tetrahydrofuran (60:35:5)]. The desired fraction was collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was crystallized from a mixture of acetonitrile and water. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 1.06 g (24.1%) of 4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidiny]-2-methoxybenzamide; mp. 75.5°C (comp. 5).

Example 5

20 Compound (2) (0.006 mol) was dissolved in acetic acid 1N (600ml) with stirring. The mixture was cooled on an ice bath till 5°C, sodium nitrite (2.07g) in water (25ml) was added and the mixture was stirred at 5°C for 20 minutes. Sodium azide (1.95g) in water (25ml) was added dropwise at 5°C (foam) and the mixture was stirred at 5°C for 20 minutes NaOH 10N (66ml) was added and filtered off. The precipitate was washed with water and air-dried, yielding 2.6 g (89%) of 4-azido-5-chloro-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidiny]-2-methoxybenzamide hemihydrate; mp. 143.1°C (comp. 6).

In a similar manner were also prepared :

30 4-azido-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidiny]-5-iodo-2-methoxybenzamide hemihydrate; mp. 134.1°C (comp. 7); and
4-azido-5-bromo-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidiny]-2-methoxybenzamide (comp. 8); mp. 149.5°C.

C. Preparation of radioactively labelled final compounds

Example 6

In a reaction vial 0.7 mg of compound (5) was dissolved in 0.5 ml of glacial acetic acid. 50 µl of radioiodide solution ($^{123}\text{I}^-$ in 0.1N sodium hydroxide) were added while stirring, followed by addition of 0.1 ml of 30% hydrogenperoxide. The reaction was allowed to proceed during 15-20 minutes at room temperature. The reaction vial was transferred to a small ice-bath. To the reaction mixture 2 ml of ice-cold water and 1.8 ml of 1M Na_2SO_3 were added while stirring and the pH was brought to 11 by addition of 2N sodium hydroxide. This solution was passed through a RP-Bondapak (100 mg) column using 10 ml of sodium hydroxide (pH 10.5) and 10 ml of distilled water. Compound (5) and the radioactive tracer were recovered in ± 0.6 ml methanol. 0.3 ml of acetonitrile and 0.5 ml of water were added and the whole was filtered through a 0.45 µ filter. The filtrate was purified by HPLC (eluent methanol/acetonitrile/water // trimethylamine // acetic acid 20/25/55 // 0.8/1.2 ; pH 4.8). The desired fraction was collected and ± 20 ml of water was added. The solution was treated with a sodium hydroxide solution 2 N to pH 11. This solution was passed again through a RP-Bondapak (100 mg) column using 10 ml of sodium hydroxide (pH 10.5) and 10 ml of distilled water. After blowing the column apparently dry, the radioactive tracer was recovered in ± 0.5 ml of ethanol. Labelling yield : $\pm 97\%$, overall radiochemical yield : $\pm 75\%$ of 4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-iodo-2-methoxybenzamide, [5- ^{125}I].

In a similar manner were prepared

4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-iodo-2-methoxybenzamide, [5- ^{131}I];
4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-bromo-2-methoxybenzamide, [5- ^{76}Br]; and
4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-bromo-2-methoxybenzamide, [5- ^{77}Br].

D. Pharmacological example

Example 7

Cell membrane fractions, prepared from tissue homogenates or cells, were incubated with a radioactive [^3H]-labelled substance (described hereinafter as the [^3H]-ligand) known to bind specifically to a particular receptor, thus labeling this receptor. The [^3H]-ligand used for each receptor site is mentioned in Table 1, as are the references wherein the experimental conditions of these tests are described.

After the incubation, the labelled membranes were harvested on glass fibre filters and rinsed twice with 5 ml of a cold buffer solution to remove non-bound [³H]-ligands. Subsequently the glass fibre filters, with the harvested membranes, were placed in plastic mini-vials and 2.0 ml of Ultima GoldTM scintillation cocktail was added. Vials were vigorously shaken and kept at 4°C for 24 h. Thereafter radioactivity was counted in a liquid scintillation spectrometer. Said radioactivity is proportional to the membrane labelling by the [³H]-ligand.

Specific membrane labelling by the [³H]-ligand was distinguished from the non-specific membrane labelling by selectively inhibiting the labelling of the receptor site by another substance (unlabelled) known to compete with the [³H]-ligand for binding to said receptor site. The remaining non-specific labelling was subtracted from all assays concerning said receptor site.

To determine the receptor binding affinity of the non-radioactive compounds of the present invention, said compounds were added at various concentrations (ranging from 10⁻¹⁰ to 10⁻⁵ M) to an incubation mixture containing the membranes and the [³H]-ligand. During the incubation the test compounds were able to compete with the [³H]-ligand for binding with the receptor. Subsequently the membranes were harvested and the radioactivity was measured as described above.

A compound having a high binding affinity is capable of displacing the [³H]-ligand from binding to the receptor, and consequently the radioactivity of the harvested membranes will be diminished. Hence, by measuring the remaining radioactivity, one has a tool to measure the binding affinity of a test compound. The values presented in table 1 are IC₅₀-values, i.e. the molar concentrations at which the test compound was able to inhibit 50 % of the [³H]-ligand-binding

In the table "5HT₂, 5HT_{1A}, 5HT_{1B}, 5HT_{1D}, 5HT_{1C}, 5HT₃" all refer to different types of serotonin receptor sites; "α₂" refers to the α₂-adrenergic receptor site; "H₁" refers to the histamine-H₁ receptor site; and "D₂" refers to the dopamine-D₂-receptor site.

Table 1

Receptor site	labelled ligand	Compound number							ref
		1 IC ₅₀	2 IC ₅₀	3 IC ₅₀	4 IC ₅₀	5 IC ₅₀	7 IC ₅₀	8 IC ₅₀	
5HT ₂	[3H]ketanserin	10 ^{-9.22}	10 ^{-9.60}	10 ^{-9.18}	10 ^{-9.20}	10 ^{-9.75}	10 ^{-8.13}	10 ^{-8.45}	(a)
5HT _{1A}	[3H]8OHDPAT *	10 ^{-6.34}	10 ^{-6.18}	10 ^{-6.39}	10 ^{-6.38}	10 ^{-5.65}	10 ^{-7.05}	10 ^{-6.66}	(b)
5HT _{1B}	[3H]serotonin	10 ^{-5.05}	10 ^{-5.18}	10 ^{-5.18}	10 ^{-5.00}	>10 ^{-5.00}	10 ^{-5.49}	10 ^{-5.48}	(c)
5HT _{1D}	[3H]serotonin	10 ^{-5.53}	10 ^{-5.26}	10 ^{-5.56}	10 ^{-5.46}	10 ^{-5.16}	10 ^{-6.37}	10 ^{-6.02}	(d)
5HT _{1C}	[3H]mesulergine	10 ^{-7.52}	10 ^{-7.67}	10 ^{-7.64}	10 ^{-8.06}	10 ^{-7.87}	10 ^{-6.05}	10 ^{-6.45}	(e)
5HT ₃	[3H]GR65630 **	10 ^{-5.38}	10 ^{-5.77}	10 ^{-5.84}	10 ^{-6.72}	>10 ^{-5.00}	10 ^{-5.00}	10 ^{-5.08}	(f)
α ₂	[3H]clonidine	10 ^{-5.25}	10 ^{-5.34}	10 ^{-5.27}	10 ^{-5.15}	10 ^{-5.17}	10 ^{-5.06}	10 ^{-5.00}	(g)
H ₁	[3H]pyrilamine	10 ^{-5.19}	10 ^{-5.34}	10 ^{-5.00}	10 ^{-5.54}	10 ^{-5.43}	10 ^{-5.10}	10 ^{-5.07}	(h)
D ₂	[3H]haloperidol	10 ^{-7.56}	10 ^{-7.53}	10 ^{-7.32}	10 ^{-7.64}	10 ^{-7.07}	10 ^{-7.18}	10 ^{-7.20}	(i)

(a) Leysen et al., Mol. Pharmacol. 21, 301-304, 1982;

5 (b) Fargin et al., J. Biol. Chem. 264, 14848-14852, 1989;

(c) Nelson & Taylor, Eur. J. Pharmacol. 124, 207-208, 1986;

(d) Waeber et al., Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol. 337, 595-601, 1988;

(e) Pazos et al., Eur. J. Pharmacol. 106, 539-546, 1985;

10 (f) Hoyer & Neijt, Eur. J. Pharmacol., 143, 191, 1987;

(g) Greenberg et al., Life Sci. 19, 69-76, 1976;

(h) Chang et al., Eur. J. Pharmacol., 48, 463-464, 1978;

Laduron et al., Mol. Pharmacol. 21, 294-300, 1982;

(i) Leysen et al., Biochem. Pharmacol. 27, 307-316, 1978.

15

* 8OHDPAT = 7-(dipropylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenol.

** GR 65630 = 3-(5-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1-(1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-propanone

20 The specificity for serotonin 5HT₂ receptors of the compounds of the present invention is clearly demonstrated in the above table.

Example 8Antagonistic activity on the effect of serotonin on the caudal artery of the rat.

Caudal arteries from the fasted male rats (210-235g) were used in the test. Two helical strips having a length of 5-6 cm and a width of 2 mm were obtained from each artery and mounted vertically in a 100 ml organ bath containing an oxygenated Krebs-Henseleit solution. Submaximal contractions of the arterial strips were produced by adding single doses of serotonin (40 ng/ml) to the organ bath for 2 minutes with each time an interval of 10 minutes. The amplitude of the contractions was measured before and 5 minutes after adding the drug. After washing out, the agonist was added again three times in order to see whether the contraction was restored and normalized. Table 1 shows the ED₅₀-values in M for a number of compounds of formula (I) in the above test. The ED₅₀-values are the minimal concentrations of the concerned drugs which reduce the amplitude of the contractions by at least 50% of its normal value.

Table 2

Comp. No.	ED ₅₀ (10 ⁻¹⁰ M)
1	2.7
2	1.5
4	1.2
5	2.13

E. Composition examplesExample 9 : FILM-COATED TABLETSPreparation of tablet core

A mixture of 100 grams of the A.I., 570 grams lactose and 200 grams starch was mixed well and thereafter humidified with a solution of 5 grams sodium dodecyl sulfate and 10 grams polyvinylpyrrolidone in about 200 ml of water. The wet powder mixture was sieved, dried and sieved again. Then there was added 100 grams microcrystalline cellulose and 15 grams hydrogenated vegetable oil. The whole was mixed well and compressed into tablets, giving 10.000 tablets, each containing 10 mg of the active ingredient.

Coating

To a solution of 10 grams methyl cellulose in 75 ml of denaturated ethanol there was added a solution of 5 grams of ethyl cellulose in 150 ml of dichloromethane.

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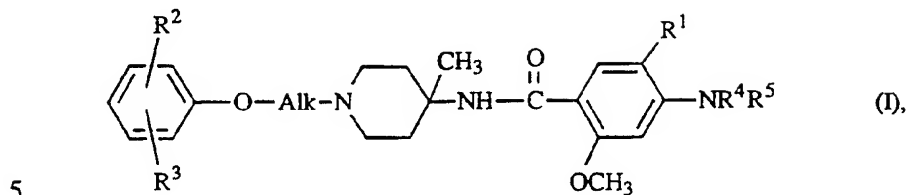
Then there were added 75 ml of dichloromethane and 2.5 ml 1,2,3-propanetriol. 10 Grams of polyethylene glycol was molten and dissolved in 75 ml of dichloromethane. The latter solution was added to the former and then there were added 2.5 grams of magnesium octadecanoate, 5 grams of polyvinylpyrrolidone and 30 ml of concentrated colour suspension and the whole was homogenated. 5 The tablet cores were coated with the thus obtained mixture in a coating apparatus.

Example 10 : INJECTABLE SOLUTION

1.8 Grams methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and 0.2 grams propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate were dissolved in about 0.5 l of boiling water for injection. After cooling to about 50°C there were added while stirring 4 grams lactic acid, 0.05 grams propylene glycol and 4 grams of the A.I.. The solution was cooled to room temperature and supplemented with water for injection q.s. ad 1 l, giving a solution comprising 4 mg/ml of A.I.. The solution was sterilized by filtration and filled in sterile 15 containers.

Claims

1. A compound having the formula



a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof or a stereoisomeric form thereof, wherein

R¹ represents hydrogen or halo;

10 R² represents halo;

R³ represents hydrogen or halo;

R⁴ and R⁵ each independently represent hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl or haloC₁₋₄alkyl;

the group NR⁴R⁵ may also be azido, and

Alk represents C₂₋₄alkanediyl.

15

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein the compound is

4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-iodo-2-methoxybenzamide;

20 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-2-methoxybenzamide;

4-amino-5-bromo-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-2-methoxybenzamide;

4-amino-N-[1-[3-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide;

25 4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-2-methoxybenzamide;

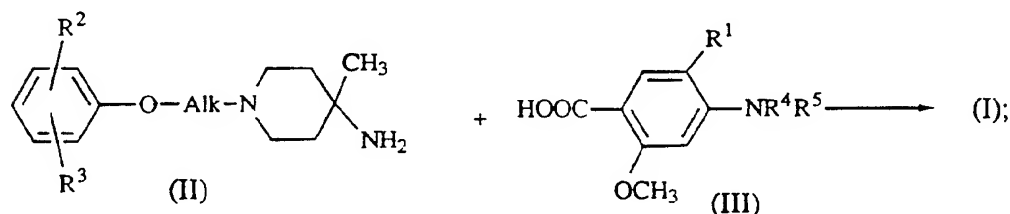
4-azido-5-chloro-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-2-methoxybenzamide;

4-azido-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-5-iodo-

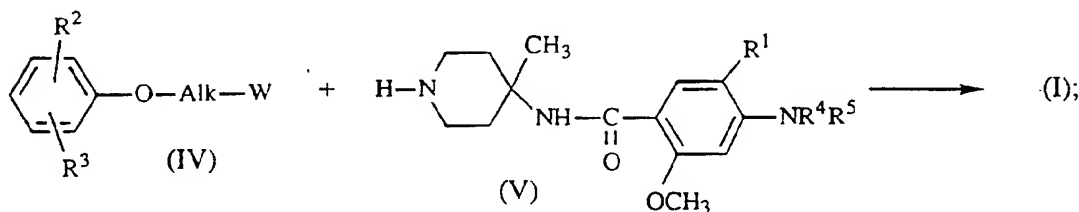
30 2-methoxybenzamide;

4-azido-5-bromo-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-2-methoxybenzamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

3. A compound according to claim 1 having at least one halo which is a radioactive isotope of iodine, bromine or fluorine.
4. A compound according to claim 1 wherein the compound is 4-amino-N-[1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-4-methyl-4-piperidiny]-5-iodo-2-methoxybenzamide, [5-¹²⁵I] or [5-¹²³I].
5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as active ingredient a compound as claimed in claim 1 in an amount effective for treating serotonin mediated conditions.
6. A process of preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 5 characterized in that a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 1 is intimately mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
7. A compound as claimed in claim 1 for use as a medicine.
8. A process of preparing a compound as claimed in claim 1 characterized by
 - a) reacting an intermediate of formula (II) with a carboxylic acid of formula (III)

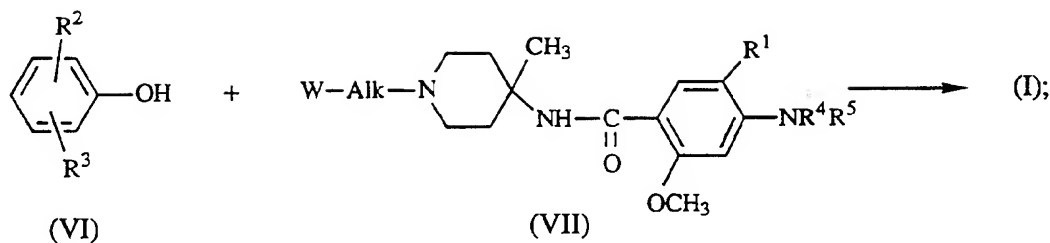


- b) N-alkylating an intermediate of formula (V) with a reagent of formula (IV)



- c) O-alkylating a phenol of formula (VI) with an alkylating reagent of formula (VII)

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and optionally converting the compounds of formula (I) into each other by a functional group transformation reaction; and, if desired, converting a compound of formula (I) into a therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt, or conversely, converting an acid addition salt into a free base form with alkali; and/ or preparing stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

9. A process of marking a 5HT₂-receptor comprising the steps of
 - a) radiolabelling a compound as claimed in claim 1;
 - b) administering said radiolabelled compound to biological material,
 - c) detecting the emissions from the radiolabelled compound.
10. A process of imaging an organ characterized by administering a sufficient amount of a compound as claimed in claim 1 in an appropriate composition, whereby said compounds bind to the 5HT₂-receptor sites; and detecting the emissions from the radioactive compound.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 93/01993

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)*		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 C07D211/58; A61K31/445; C07B59/00; G01N33/60		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	C07D ; A61K ; C07B ; G01N	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ^o	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	EP,A,0 076 530 (JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA N.V.) 13 April 1983 see compounds no. 1,26,39,43,47,68,89,90, 103,104,201,203-205,207,214,215,232,242, 243,245-247 see claims 1-12; table 1 & US,A,4 962 115 cited in the application --- -/--	1-8
^o Special categories of cited documents : ¹⁰ "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
05 OCTOBER 1993		14. 10. 93
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		HARTRAMPF G.W.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
Y	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 108, no. 7, 15 February 1988, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 49149t, MORIARTY K J ET AL. 'Inhibition of the effect of serotonin on rat ileal transport by cisapride: evidence in favor of the involvement of 5-HT ₂ receptors' page 58 ;column 1 ; see abstract & GUT 1987; VOL.28 (7); PP.844-8 ---	1-8
A	GB,A,2 207 673 (FORDONAL S.A.) 8 February 1989 see compound no. 38, 39, 40 in table III see example 3 ---	1-10
A	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 102, no. 7, 18 February 1985, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 56714c, ARNT J ET AL. 'The citalopram/5-HTP- induced head shake syndrome is correlated to 5-HT ₂ receptor affinity and also influenced by other transmitters' page 121 ;column 2 ; see abstract & ACTA PHARMACOL. TOXICOL. 1984; VOL.55 (5); PP.363-72 -----	1-10

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 9301993
SA 77401

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information. 05/10/93

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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		AU-A- 8892582	14-04-83
		CA-A- 1183847	12-03-85
		US-A- 4962115	09-10-90
		US-A- 5057525	15-10-91
		US-A- 5137896	11-08-92
		SU-A- 1593569	15-09-90

GB-A-2207673	08-02-89	None	
